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Implications of the December 1984 USSR Academy of Sciences Elections

15 April 1985

The Academy of Sciences elected 55 new full members and 112 new corresponding members last December. Analysis of the election results and the subsequent administrative changes within the Academy suggests that the Party has increased its influence within this prestigious body and that the Party intends to use that influence to better direct the efforts of the Academy in the Party's widely publicized science and technology campaign. [redacted]

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The creation and staffing of the new Department of Information Science, Computer Technology and Automation, the naming of Konstantin Frolov to the newly created position of vice president for machinebuilding, and the increased number of academicians connected with the defense industries seem intended to strengthen the Academy's role in accelerating the 'scientific-technical revolution' that has received such heavy stress in over the past two years by the country's political leaders. [redacted]

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The gender and ethnic background of the newly elected members indicate that despite changes in the political makeup of the Academy, its demographic base remains largely Russian and male. Family ties continue to influence selection to some extent. [redacted]

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This memorandum was written by [redacted] the Science and Technology Division, Office of Science and Weapons Research, and [redacted] Defense Industries Division, Office of Soviet Analysis, with a contribution by [redacted] the Office of Central Reference. It was prepared at the request of John Thomas of the Department of State. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Chief, Science and Technology Division [redacted]

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Significance of Academy Elections

The USSR Academy of Sciences is the most prestigious scientific organization in the Soviet Union, and election to membership in the Academy is the highest honor a Soviet scientist can achieve. In a country that stresses the "scientific" nature of its political and economic philosophy, the title Academician entails in Soviet society respect bordering on reverence. [REDACTED]

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Elections to membership in the Academy are carried out by secret ballot by the body of academicians meeting at an Academy General Assembly. (The General Assembly, consisting of the entire body of full members, is by Academy statute the highest organ of the Academy and the place where issues affecting the Academy are decided--by simple majority in ordinary cases or by two-thirds majority in significant cases.) To be elected, nominees must receive a two-thirds majority approval vote of the academicians at both the department and General Assembly levels. [REDACTED]

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The election procedure in the General Assembly appears to be largely pro forma. Candidates placed on the ballot are actually pre-selected at the Academy department level so that the General Assembly's function is that of confirming or denying the department's choices. Rejection of a candidate would be a slap in the face not only to the candidate but to the sponsoring department as well. The vote is, however, unlikely to be unanimous in most cases: a candidate may have antagonized one or more academicians sometime during his career, or a department head may have enemies in the General Assembly who wish to show their distaste for a department head by voting against his candidate. Unless there is widespread aversion to a particular candidate among the academicians, however, there is little likelihood of any serious challenge to the election of a candidate once the department has granted its approval. [REDACTED]

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Several criteria determine who gets elected to the Academy:

- ° One, quite naturally, is scientific competence. Indeed, an Academy statute specifically states that only those "scientists who have enriched science with works of paramount scientific importance" are to be elected; most academicians and corresponding members bear the degree of doctor of sciences.^{1/}

^{1/} It is unusual, but not impossible, for a major scientific figure to be turned down in the election process. Were he not already an academy member, Andrey Sakharov, the noted Soviet physicist, would probably be turned down for his dissident activities.

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- ° Directors of Academy institutes are often elected to the Academy, even when those individuals are not first-rate scientists.
- ° -Proteges of prominent academicians or scientists with political clout have a better chance than other scientists to be selected, all else equal.
- ° Scientists who head important classified design bureaus are elected (especially to the Department of Mechanics and Control Processes, which is largely composed of technical specialists and engineers).
- ° Finally, some individuals are elected merely to reward a long, if not especially distinguished, career. [REDACTED]

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The recent elections increased the numbers of members and corresponding members in the Academy. After the 1984 elections, there appeared to be 295 academicians and about 630 corresponding members, compared with 269 academicians and 536 corresponding members following the elections in 1981. Although the number of positions is generally fixed--with individuals being elected to membership only to replace members who have died--occasionally in the past the Council of Ministers has authorized an increase in the number of positions. This appears to have been the case for the recent election. Many of the extra slots were needed to staff the new Department of Information Science, Computer Technology, and Automation: fourteen academicians and 26 corresponding members were elected to this department. (The principle difference between academicians and corresponding members is that only academicians have the right to vote on questions (including membership elections) before the General Assembly). [REDACTED]

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Strengthened Party Representation

The recent election continued the trend toward increasing the number of academicians who belong to the Communist Party--at least 50 of the 55 new academicians have party membership. The percentage of party members among academicians is higher now than at any point in history. Of the total membership of 295 academicians following the 1984 elections, at least 213 (72 percent) were members of the party compared to 33 percent in the mid-1950s, 52 percent in 1966, and 59 percent by the mid-1970s. The influx of party members solidifies the party's two-thirds majority in the Academy General Assembly, first achieved in the 1981 elections. [REDACTED]

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The party's strengthened position in the Academy means that should a significant issue come before the General Assembly, it is now more likely than ever that the party's wishes on that issue would prevail. All members of the party are subject to party discipline and required to

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attend party meetings, and breaches of party discipline can result in official reprimand or, in serious cases, expulsion from the party. Once a party position is presented at a party meeting, it would be unwise for a party member to publicly disregard that position. Nevertheless, this influence probably will not guarantee party control over votes in the General Assembly. Most scientists join the party for career reasons rather than for ideological reasons, and therefore do not always fully share party views. In the past academicians who are party members have not always supported party positions. [redacted]

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Should the party now wish to test the effectiveness of party discipline among the academicians, it might require the Academy to publish another condemnation of dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov, personally signed by all academicians. Such a test would force the academicians to decide whether they dare put professional concerns ahead of party wishes. Two similar condemnations in the past by the academy met with only lukewarm success, but it is unlikely that those condemnations were regarded as a litmus test of party loyalty. As another test of party loyalty the party might also call for (and expect) the General Assembly to condemn President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), an action that would almost certainly require a two-thirds vote of the academicians. (Academy Vice President Yevgeniy Velikhov has been an active spokesperson against the SDI.) This type of test would have useful political value without forcing Academy members to make bitter decisions. [redacted]

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We believe the party will use its increased influence to further its scientific-technical campaign. This program, spelled out in the August 1983 Central Committee resolution "On Measures for Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" has as its primary goal more closely tying science to industry. Although leadership attempts to effect such closer ties are not new in the Academy's history, increased party influence should lead to greater success in this sphere. [redacted]

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One example of how the party has benefited from its increased influence is the election to corresponding membership of Vadim Medvedev, head of the CPSU Department of Science and Educational Institutions. Medvedev's predecessor, Sergey Trapeznikov, had been turned down repeatedly for corresponding membership before his election in 1979. Medvedev, in contrast, was elected on his first bid after assuming leadership of the department. Medvedev's election probably indicates that the Academy--in accordance with party wishes--has decided to institutionalize a slot for the head of that party organ. [redacted]

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Even if the party leadership were to refrain from frequently wielding its increased influence in an open fashion, the large party majority

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in the Academy might cause some changes in attitude among the academicians as a group. The growing number of post-war academicians--reported by observers as being more interested in the status and material benefits conveyed by Academy membership than in the scientific doors such membership opens--might make it easier for the party to enforce its policy preferences. One possible result would be the development of increasing scientific autarky--a tendency among academicians to be less open with Western scientists--although the consequent prospects of diminished travel might mitigate the tendency to some extent. [redacted]

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Staffing of the New Computer Department

The December elections installed the first scientists to be members of the new Department of Information Science, Computer Technology and Automation, created in March 1983. This department--one of 17 and the first to be created within the Academy since 1968 (see figure 1)--was a step taken by the Soviet leadership to enhance the guiding role of the Academy in the computerization of Soviet society. Those individuals elected in December are the first to be elected since the the department was founded. [redacted]

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A list of 12 institutes to be included in the new department was published in December. Among these are three new institutes, whose creation was announced in April 1984--the Problems of Cybernetics Institute in Moscow, the Problems of Technology of Microelectronics and Ultrapure Materials Institute in Chernogolovka, and the Microelectronics Institute in Yaroslavl. [redacted]

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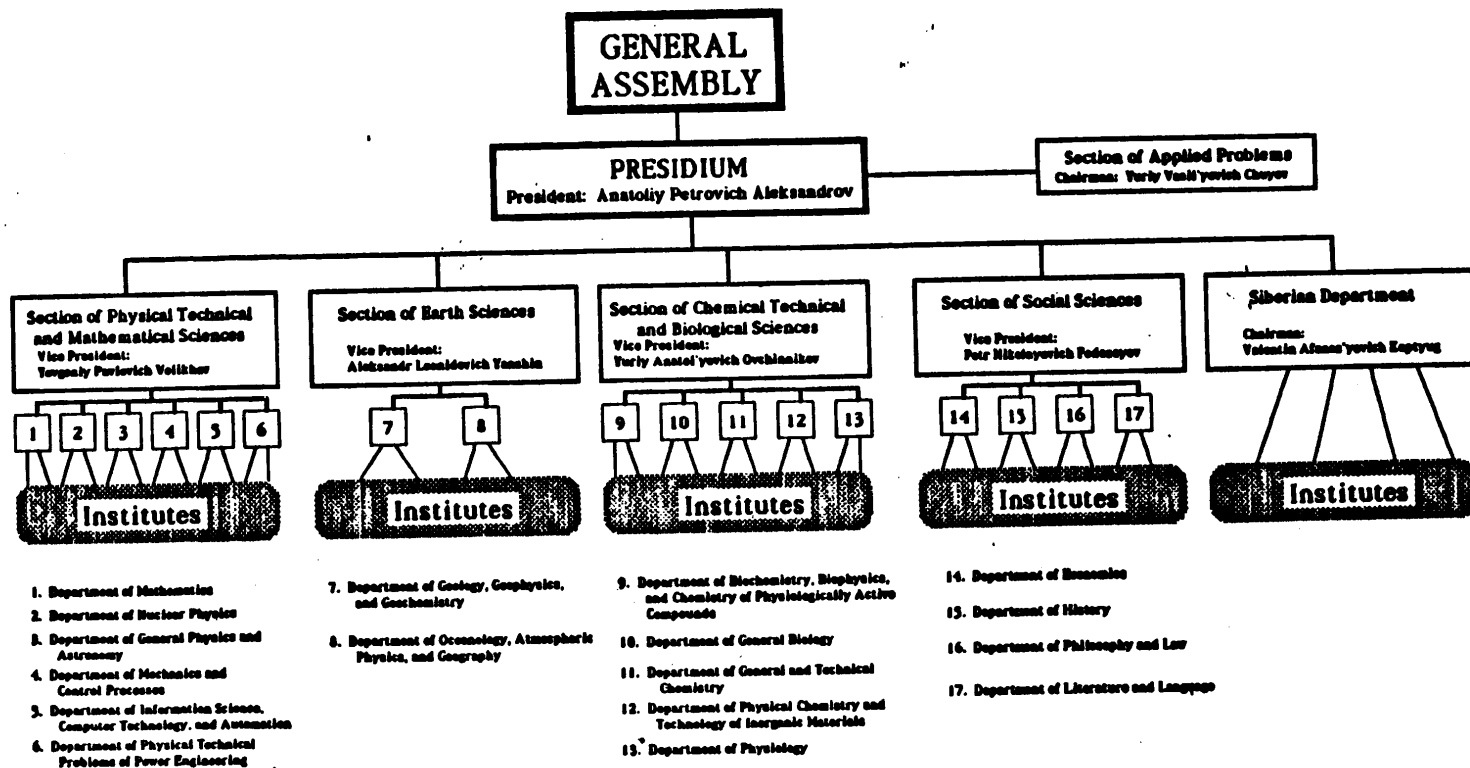
The importance both the national and Academy leadership attributes to this new department was apparent in the naming of a vice president of the Academy, Yevgeniy Velikhov, as its first chairman. Velikhov, who in November 1977 was promoted to a newly-created vice presidency for science and technology and who is currently considered a leading candidate to be the next president of the Academy, has long urged that greater attention be paid to the problems of introducing the fruits of applied science throughout the economy. Now vice president for Applied Physical and Mathematical Sciences--and thus in overall control of almost all physical-mechanical research conducted at the Academy--Velikhov is certain to exercise considerable influence in enhancing the department's role in the spread of computer technology. [redacted]

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Another indication that the Soviet leadership feels the problems of the computer gap more strongly than ever lies in the fact that when the list of vacancies was first published in September 1984, only 7 academicians and 15 corresponding member slots were listed as available, but 14 academicians and 26 corresponding members were elected in December. The positions and backgrounds of the individuals elected to Velikhov's and other departments give a clear indication of the extent of the regime's

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FIGURE I
ORGANIZATION OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



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concern with the computerization of industry. (See appendix for a listing of the members of Velikhov's department.) Two of the academicians elected to the computer department are directors of those institutes now subordinate to the department. All but two of the new academicians were formerly corresponding members in either the Mechanics and Control Processes, the Mathematics, the General Physics and Astronomy or the Siberian Departments. Two were already academicians in the regional academies. [redacted]

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Creation of a Vice Presidency for Machinebuilding

One of the more interesting new electees is Konstantin Frolov. In March (only three months after becoming academician) Frolov was promoted to the newly created position of vice president for machinebuilding, and to Academician Secretary (head) of the Department for Mechanics and Control Processes. The rapidity of Frolov's promotion is unprecedented in Academy history. [redacted]

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We believe Frolov's machinebuilding vice presidency was established because of the Soviet leadership's recognition of that sector's key role in Soviet industrial modernization. Frolov is director of one of the principal Soviet research institutes involved with robotics--the Blagonravov Machine Science Institute--and chairman of the Scientific Council on Machine Theory and Machine Systems. The choice of Frolov for the new vice presidency is likely intended to intensify Academy involvement in directing the automation of Soviet industry. [redacted]

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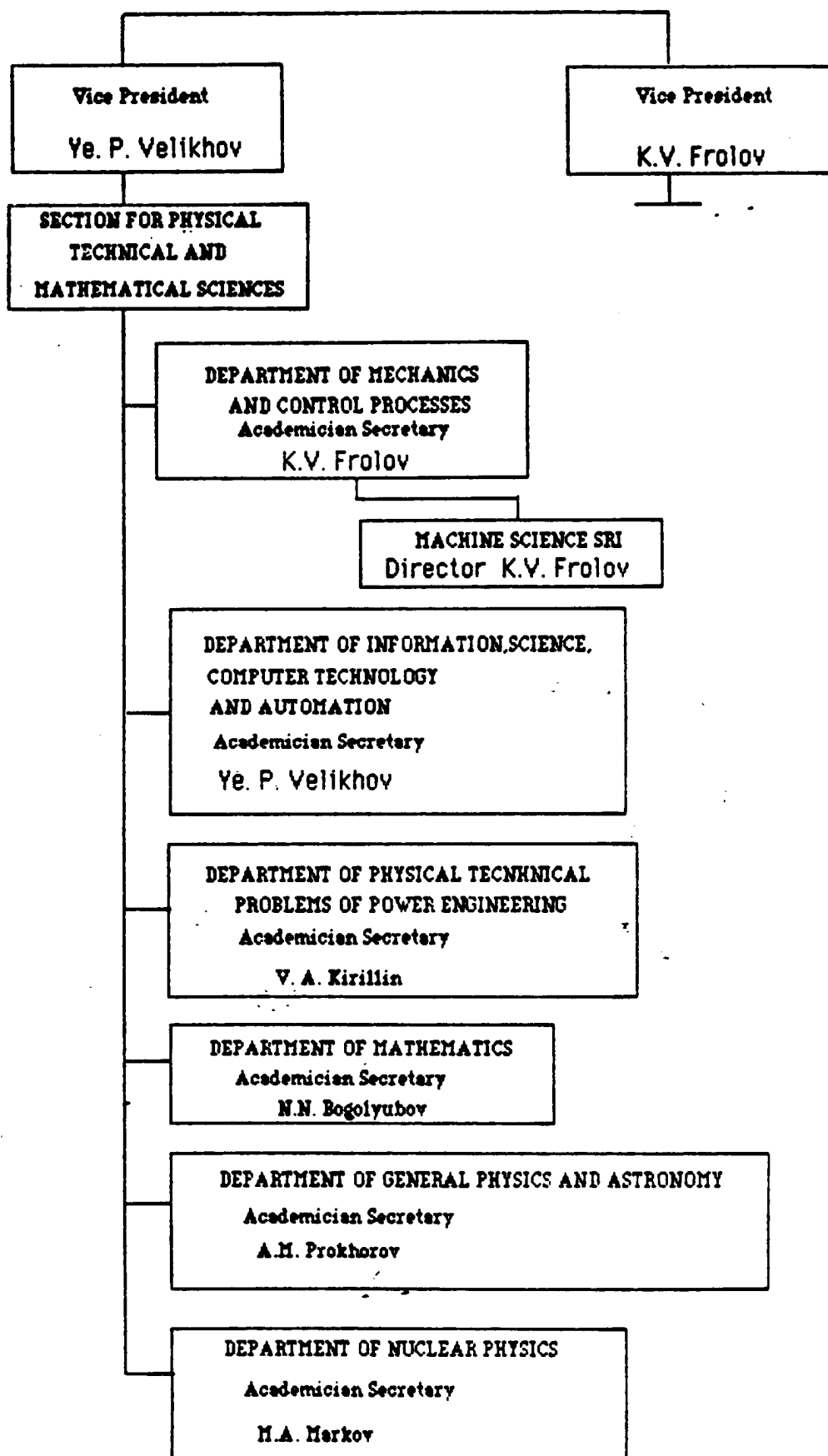
Frolov's appointment creates a bureaucratic problem for the Academy. Frolov's Department of Mechanics and Control Processes is organizationally subordinate to the Section for Physical, Technical, and Mathematical Sciences, currently headed by Academy Vice President Yevgeniy Velikhov (see figure 2). We believe that in the near future the Academy may create a new section for Frolov, consisting of his own department and possibly the Department of Physical Technical Problems of Power Engineering. The purview of such a new section would likely be the automation of machinebuilding. [redacted]

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Election of Defense-Related Scientists

The recent election increased the number of scientists in the Academy who are connected with defense-related work. Two of the most prominent new academicians are Vladimir Utkin and Mikhail Reshetnev. Utkin, chief designer at the Dnepropetrovsk Missile Development and Production Center, is the designer of the SS-17 and SS-18 ICBMs as well as the SL-11 and SL-14 space launch vehicles. Reshetnev, chief designer at the Krasnoyarsk Space Components Plant, has designed several series of Soviet satellites. Both Utkin and Reshetnev were elected to the Department of Mechanics and Control Processes, which has traditionally had the

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highest percentage of defense-related scientists among its members. []

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Defense-related scientists were elected to other departments as well. Velikhov's new department was a major recipient: Anatoliy Savin, chief of the Kometa Design Bureau, Lev Koshkin, chief of a design bureau in Klimovsk, and Germogen Pospelov, Soviet general and automatic control specialist, formerly head of the Academy's Section of Applied Problems (the Academy's liaison with the Soviet military-industrial complex) all were elected academicians in this new department. New defense-related corresponding members in Velikhov's department include such individuals as Veniamin Yefremov (in the Ministry of Radio Industry) and Anatoliy Kalyayev (Kalmykov Radio Engineering Institute in Leningrad). Other corresponding members with defense-related backgrounds include Pavel Agadzhanov (major general and first director of the Air Defense Systems Engineering Institute in Moscow) and Dmitriy Kozlov, head of the design bureau for space and missile system components at Kuybyshev Plant Progress. []

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The number of the newly elected scientists who hold military rank is uncertain. We know of only three such academicians: Utkin, Reshetnev, and N. S. Solomenko, a rear admiral whose scientific speciality is structural mechanics and who also belongs to the Department of Mechanics and Control Processes. Nevertheless, reserve commissions are common for those in the Soviet defense industries, and thus we would expect the number to be significantly higher. []

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Growing Slavic Dominance

Demographically, the 1984 election further strengthened the majority of ethnic Slavic males in Academy ranks. Of the total 167 persons newly elected, fully 70 percent of the new members in both the academician and corresponding member categories appear to be ethnic Russians or Belorussians. Next to those, the next most numerous group are the Ukrainians (see table). []

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From the appearance of the names of those elected, four of the new academicians and five of the new corresponding members are Jewish. The total of nine represents 5 percent of the new members. The overall current figure of those who are Jewish is 10 percent, down from the approximately 11 percent prior to the election. One new academician of Jewish background, Izrail' Gel'fand, was elected to the Mathematics Department, (which has been reported to be strongly anti-Semitic), and three of the nine were elected to Velikhov's department. Thus almost half of the new members with Jewish names were elected to departments concerned with mathematics, traditionally a discipline in which Soviet Jews have been strongly represented. It would appear that scientific competence can still, to some extent, overcome traditional Soviet anti-Semitism. []

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Table 1
Nationalities of the Newly-Elected Academicians*

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NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF ACADEMICIANS	NUMBER OF CORRESPONDING MEMBERS
Russian or Belorussian	41	84
Ukrainian	8	9
Georgian	2	3
Armenian	1	5
Tatar	2	1
Lithuanian	1	1
Azeri	--	2
Tadzhik or Turkmen	--	2
Uzbek	--	1
Latvian	--	1
Kazakh	--	1
Avar	--	1
Kabardin-Balkar	--	1

*Based upon name analysis.

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Soviet women, however, were not so fortunate. Of the total individuals nominated (202 academician and 1069 corresponding member candidates), only 25 were women; and of the total members elected to the Academy (167), only one was a woman (to the Department of Literature and Language). The percentage of women in the Academy now is less than 1 percent (16 individuals). The small number of women in the Academy reflects the current position of women in Soviet science at large. Very few women reach the top ranks in any stratum of Soviet society.

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Importance of Family Ties

The list of candidates for the 1984 elections contains a number of sons of prominent Soviets. Given the high status and the financial rewards (academicians get a lifetime stipend of 500 rubles per month and corresponding members 250 rubles per month), it is not surprising that prominent scientists and politicians sponsor their children for membership in the Academy. Successful son/candidates were Nikolay Bogolyubov

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(corresponding member in his father's Department of Mathematics) and Aleksey Tupolev (son of aircraft designer Andrey Tupolev and now an academician in the Department of Mechanics and Control Processes). Stanislav Yemel'yanov, academician in the Department of Information Science, Computer Technology, and Automation, may be the son of Vasiliy Yemel'yanov, well-known metallurgical physicist and corresponding member of the Academy. Aleksey Bonch-Bruyevich, a new corresponding member in the Department of General Physics and Astronomy, may be the son of the late noted scientist Mikhail Bonch-Bruyevich. Other successful candidates who are probably sons of prominent Soviets are: Academician Boris Naumov, probably son of corresponding member Nikolay Naumov (deceased); Academician Aleksandr Isayev, probably son of agricultural geneticist Sergey Isayev; corresponding member Yuriy Tret'yanov, probably son of biologist D. K. Tret'yanov (deceased); corresponding member Aleksey Bogdanov, probably son of geologist Aleksey Bogdanov; corresponding member Dmitriy Rundkvist, probably son of prominent mining engineer Vasiliy Rundkvist; academician Konstantin Frolov, probably son of Vasiliy Frolov, retired chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Machinebuilding Department. [redacted]

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Sons of prominent Soviets nominated to academician status but not selected include Nikolay Ustinov, son of the late Minister of Defense Dmitriy Ustinov, and Andrey Kapitsa, son of the late Nobel Prize laureate Petr Kapitsa. Offspring nominated but not elected to corresponding member status include Andrey's brother, Sergey Kapitsa; Oleg Smirnov, son of the head of the Military Industrial Commission, Leonid Smirnov; Konstantin Skryabin, son of the Academy Chief Scientific Secretary Georgiy Skryabin; Yevgeniy Tamm, son of late Nobel prize laureate Igor' Tamm; and Vladimir Millionshchikov, (presumably) son of the late Academy vice president Mikhail Millionshchikov. Oleg Tikhonov, nominated but not elected to the Department of Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry, may be the son of Soviet premier Nikolay Tikhonov (Oleg's patronymic, Nikolayevich, and birthdate, 1937, are consistent with this assumption). Somewhat surprisingly, Anatoliy Gromyko, son of Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko, was not even nominated for academician status, although he had been elected a corresponding member in the previous election. Election to academician status generally requires much stronger scientific credentials than does election to corresponding membership, and therefore, nepotism is probably less of a factor with respect to the former. [redacted]

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Whether a son of a prominent Soviet is elected probably depends on a number of factors. One, of course, is the degree of scientific competence of the individual nominated. Sons who are mediocre scientists obviously have less chance of success than sons who are first-rate scientists. The closer the relationship of the candidate to the head of the department to which the candidate is nominated the more chance of success that candidate has. (Nikolay Bogolyubov probably was chosen mainly

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because his father headed his department.) Sons who have engaged in dissident activities are usually turned down at least several times. Sergey Novikov, although the nephew of then Academy president Mstislav Keldysh and son of prominent mathematician Petr Novikov, was turned down several times in the 1970s because he had protested the trial of two dissident mathematicians. As pointed out above, the Academy has not hesitated to turn down even sons of top Soviet political officials.

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Other prominent scientists turned down at the December elections are: Iosif Shklovskiy, the late astrophysicist who coauthored a book with US astronomer Carl Sagan; aircraft designer Aleksey Il'yushin; Andrey Monin, controversial director of the world's largest oceanographic organization, the Institute of Oceanology; cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov, design bureau chief at the Moscow Missile and Space Development Center; Vladilen Letokhov, a world leader in molecular spectroscopy and laser chemistry. We are unaware of the reasons for the rejection of these men.

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Appendix A

NEW ACADEMICIANS AND THEIR AFFILIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, BIOPHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY OF PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUNDS

Petrov, Rem Viktorovich: director, Immunology Institute Moscow

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Arbuzov, Aleksandr Ivanovich: chief, Economic Forecasting Department, Central Economics and Mathematical Institute, Moscow

Lukin, Ivan Illarionovich: director, Economics Institute, Kiev

Nikonov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich: president, Academy of Agricultural Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL BIOLOGY

Isayev, Aleksandr Sergeyevich: director, Forestry and Wood Institute imeni V. N. Sukhachev, Krasnoyarsk

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PHYSICS AND BIOLOGY

Aleksandrov, Kirill Sergeyevich: director, Physics Institute imeni L. V. Kirenskiy, Krasnoyarsk

Bogomolov, Aleksey Fedorovich: senior researcher, Space Research Institute, Moscow

Kagan, Yuriy Moiseyevich: deputy chief, Solid State Physics Laboratory, Atomic Energy Institute imeni I. V. Kurchatov, Moscow

Mesyats, Gennadiy Andreyevich: director, High Current Electronics Institute, Tomsk

Khalatnikov, Isaak Markovich: director, Theoretical Physics Institute imeni L. D. Landau, Moscow

Kharadze, Yevgeniy Kirillovich: director, Astrophysical Laboratory, Abastumani

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, GEOPHYSICS AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Logachev, Nikolay Alekseyevich: director, Earth's Crust Institute, Irkutsk

Pushcharovskiy, Yuriy Mikhaylovich: researcher, Geology Institute, Academy of Sciences

Puzyrev, Nikolay Nikitovich: deputy director, Geology and Geophysics Institute, Novosibirsk

Shemyakin, Yevgeniy Ivanovich: deputy chairman, Siberian Department; director, Mining Institute, Novosibirsk

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Vinogradov, Vladimir Alekseyevich: director, Scientific Information on Social Sciences Institute, Moscow

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE, COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND AUTOMATION

Alekseyev, Anatoliy Semenovich: director, Computer Center, Novosibirsk
Gulyayev, Yuriy Vasil'yevich: deputy director, Radio Engineering and Electronics Institute, Moscow

Koshkin, Lev Nikolayevich: director, Koshkin Design Bureau, Ministry of Defense Industry

Mikhalevich, Vladimir Sergeyevich: director, Cybernetics Institute, Kiev

Moiseyev, Nikita Nikolayevich: deputy director, Computer Center, Moscow

Naumov, Boris Nikolayevich: director, Electronic Control Machines Institute, Moscow

Pospelov, Germogen Sergeyevich: chief, Automated Control Systems Laboratory, Computer Center, Moscow

Pozhela, Yuras Karlovich: director, Semiconductor Physics Institute, Vilnius; president, Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

Rzhanov, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich: director, Semiconductor Physics Institute, Novosibirsk

Savin, Anatoliy Ivanovich: chief, Kometa Design Bureau

Sheremet'yevskiy, Nikolay Nikolayevich: director, Electromechanics Scientific Research Institute, Moscow

Valiyev, Kamil' Akhmetovich: director, Microelectronics Institute, Yaroslavl

Yemelyanov, Stanislav Vasil'yevich: deputy director, Systems Research Scientific Research Institute, Moscow; director, International Management Scientific Research Institute, Moscow

Yershov, Andrey Petrovich: chief, Computer Science Laboratory, Computer Center, Novosibirsk

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DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

Gamkrelidze, Tamaz Valerionovich: member, Language and Literature Department, Georgian Academy of Sciences

Markov, Dmitiy Fedorovich: director, Slavic and Balkan Studies Institute, Moscow

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Gel'fand, Izrail' Moiseyevich: chief, Bionics Laboratory, Applied Mathematics Institute imeni Keldysh, Moscow

Maslov, Viktor Pavlovich: head, Faculty of Applied Mathematics, Moscow Institute of Electronic Machinebuilding

Mishchenko, Yevgeniy Frolovich: deputy director, Mathematics Institute imeni Steklov, Moscow

Mitropol'skiy, Yuriy Alekseyevich: director, Mathematics Institute, Kiev

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICS AND CONTROL PROCESSES

Fedosov, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich: Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman

Frolov, Konstantin Vasil'yevich: director, Machine Scientific Research Institute imeni A. A. Blagonravov, Moscow

Novozhilov, Genrikh Vasil'yevich: director, general designer, Ilyushin Aircraft Design Bureau

Raushenbakh, Boris Viktorovich: director of engineering, Institute of Control Science

Reshetnev, Mikhail Fedorovich: chief, Design Bureau of Applied Mechanics, Ministry of General Machinebuilding, Krasnoyarsk

Solomenko, Nikolay Stepanovich: rear-admiral-engineer, professor at an unidentified naval academy

Tupolev, Aleksey Andreyevich: general designer, Tupolev Special Design Bureau, Moscow

Utkin, Vladimir Fedorovich: general designer, Dnepropetrovsk Missile Development and Production Center, Ministry of General Machinebuilding

DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Barkov, Lev Mitrofanovich: laboratory chief, Nuclear Physics Institute, Novosibirsk

DEPARTMENT OF OCEANOLOGY, PHYSICS OF THE ATMOSPHERE, AND GEOGRAPHY

Avsyuk, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich: researcher, Geography Institute, Academy of Sciences

Kondrat'yev, Kirill Yakovlevich: laboratory chief, Limnology Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND LAW

Kudyravtsev, Vladimir Nikolayevich: Institute of State and Law, Moscow

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICO-CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY OF INORGANIC MATERIALS

Buslayev, Yuriy Aleksandrovich: deputy director, General and Inorganic Chemistry Institute imeni N. S. Kurnakov

Gorynin, Igor' Vasil'yevich: field: plasticity of materials; affiliation unknown

Fridlyander, Iosif Naumovich: laboratory chief, All-Union Institute of Aviation Materials

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICO-TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF POWER ENGINEERING

Demirchyan, Kamo Seropovich: professor, Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Govyryn, Vladimir Aleksandrovich: director, Physiology Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad

Ugolev, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich: chief, Nutrition Laboratory, Physiology Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad

Appendix BCORRESPONDING MEMBERS ELECTED DECEMBER 1984Department of Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Chemistry of Physiologically Active Compounds

Bogdanov, Aleksey Alekseyvich
Dobrovol'skiy, Gleb Vsevolodovich
Privalov, Petr Leonidovich
Salyayev, Ryurik Konstantinovich

Department of Economics

Abalkin, Leonid Ivanovich
Granberg, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich
Medvedev, Vadim Andreyevich
Petrakov, Nikolay Yakovlevich
Sitaryan, Stepan Aramaisovich
Vol'skiy, Viktor Vatslavovich
Yakovlev, Aleksandr Nikolayevich

Department of General Biology

Andreyev, Lev Nikolayevich
Shilov, Igor' Aleksandrovich
Yablokov, Aleksey Vladimirovich

Department of General Physics and Biology

Bonch-Bruyevich, Aleksey Mikhaylovich
Chirikov, Boris Valerianovich
Didenko, Andrey Nikolayevich
Galanin, Mikhail Dmitriyevich
Golant, Viktor Yevgen'yevich
Gurevich, Aleksandr Viktorovich
Karlova, Nikolay Vasil'yevich
Kovtunenkov, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich
Pis'mennyy, Vyacheslav Dmitriyevich
Syunyayev, Rashid Aliyevich
Zakharov, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich

Department of Geology, Geophysics, and Geochemistry

Abasov, Mitat Teymur ogly
Dobretsov, Nikolay Leont'yevich
Karus, Yevgeniy Villiamovich
Koval'skiy, Vitaliy Vladimirovich
Krendeleev, Fedor Petrovich
Rundkvist, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich
Rykunov, Lev Nikolayevich
Ryabchikov, Igor' Dmitriyevich

Department of History

Novosel'tsev, Anatoliy Petrovich
Pisarev, Yuriy Alekseyevich

Department of Information Science, Computer Technology and Automation

Aven, Oleg Ivanovich
Agadzhanov, Pavel Artem'yevich
Babayan, Boris Artashesovich
Basistov, Anatoliy Georgiyevich
Gribov, Boris Georgiyevich
Gus'kov, Gennadiy Yakovlevich
Ivannikov, Viktor Petrovich
Kalyayev, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich
Kolesnikov, Vladislav Grigor'yevich
Kozlov, Dmitriy Il'ich
Krasnoshchekov, Pavel Sergeyevich
Kuznetsov, F. A.
Kurdyumov, Sergey Pavlovich
Mikaelyan, Andrey Leonidovich
Miroshnikov, Mikhail Mikhailovich
Mizin, Igor' Aleksandrovich
Parkhomenko, Pavel Pavlovich
Presnukin, Leonid Nikolayevich
Ryabov, Gennadiy Georgiyevich
Stogniy, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich
Sumarokov, Leonid Nikolayevich
Shipunov, Arkadiy Georgiyevich
Shokin, Yuriy Ivanovich
Yefremov, Veniamin Pavlovich
Zhuravlev, Yuriy Ivanovich

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